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WORKERS IN DPRK TO OFFER WONDERFUL GIFTS TO FOURTH CONGRESS OF KWP

All the workers in North Korea are going to meet the historical Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party with ebullient labor enthusiasm and achievements. The following are a part of their wonderful exploits of labor.

Large-Scale Power Bases To Be Built on Western Coastal Areas

A plan for building large-scale power bases on the western coastal areas using the ebb and flow of the tide, is now under way in the northern half of the Republic, according to a Korean Central News Agency report of July 28 from Pyongyang.

These bases are to be built on the western coastal areas in South Whanghai Province and North Pyongan Province. The latter alone will be able to produce two times more electricity than the Supung Hydro-Power Station–the largest power station in Korea.

These power bases will store water by opening a lock when the tide is full and start a dynamo with the stored water at low tide.

Members of the research groups of this work are making every effort to complete technical designs for this work before the Party's Fourth Congress.

Danchun Mining Areas Rapidly Develop

The Danchun district in the north-eastern part of Korea is really a big mineral specimen room, according to a Korean Central News Agency report of July 24 from Pyongyang.

In this district, there are inexhaustible deposits of more than 30 kinds of useful minerals. Every mountain and every stone and rock in this district contain useful minerals.

Mt. Hindul about 1,000 metres high above the sea-level, where the Ryongyang mine is located, is made up of magnesite ore, which more than 1,000 years would be required to exploit fully if 3 million tons are to be dug annually.

This district has been turned into a powerful mining industrial base since the Third Congress of the Korean Workers' Party. There appeared a group of new mining industrial cities that had not been found on the map five years ago.

Responding to the Party's appeal, workers there are working hard, looking for into 10–20 years ahead. The total output of minerals in this district reached 3.5–12 times that in 1956. The machine industry created by our Party has mechanized all the mining operations to replace heavy manual labor. Double-tracked electric cars run between surface and pit face at all the mines incessantly. Up-to-date factories equipped with modern machines and facilities have been built and they are directly connected with a broad-gauge railway. Excavating machines and bulldozers are working without interruption.

People and their life have also changed. On Mt. Ieumduktaik, 1,770 metres high above the sea-level, there appeared beautiful and modern dwelling houses for about 3,000 households and 3–4 storeyed housing projects; five schools, including a university and a special school, were built; thus, a big city appeared in the mountains. Not to mention the younger generation, those down-troddenpeople who were whipped and forced to hard labor in the days of Japanese imperialist rule, are now attending the university or working as technicians after graduating from it.

Since last April when Premier Kim Il Sung extended direct guidance to the miners of this district, they have risen in their struggle for increasing production in order to fulfill this year's production plan before the Fourth Congress of the Party.

The Danchun district–a rich and powerful mining industrial areas–will be further changed beyond recognition during the Seven-Year Plan period.

Cultural Exchange Agreement Signed Between DPRK and Iraq

A cultural exchange agreement for 1961—1962 was signed between the DPRK and Iraq in Bagdad on July 26, Korean Central News Agency reported on July 31 from Pyongyang.

The agreement was signed by Cultural Minister of the DPRK Pak Ung Gul, Chief of the DPRK Government delegation, and the education minister of Iraq.

According to the agreement, cultural delegations, journalists' groups and experts of arts exhibition will be exchanged between the two countries, and radio programs and films also exchanged. Artists' groups are planned to be dispatched by the DPRK to Iraq, too.

The agreement also stipulates that students and educational and scientific films are exchanged between the contracting parties.

Organizations in DPRK Denounce French Aggression Against Tunisia

Various social organizations in the DPRK sent to their counterparts in Tunisia cables expressing solidarity with the Tunisian people in their struggle to defend their country against the armed aggression by the French imperialists, according to a Pyongyang broadcast of July 26.

In a cable addressed to the General Federation of Trade Unions of Tunisia, the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea expressed, on behalf of all the Korean workers, its wholehearted support to the Tunisian workers fighting against the invasion of their fatherland by the French imperialists.

Meanwhile, the Korean-Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and the National Peace Committee of Korea jointly denounced, in their cables to the Tunisian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and the Peace Committee of Tunisia, the French colonialists for the aggressive acts and urgently demanded that the French military bases in Bizerte be removed and that the French forces immediately evacuate from Tunisia.

Vast Marshland Turned Into Fertile One

The Kulpo Plains with an area of 4,000 jungbo on the eastern shores of North Hamkyung Province in the northern extremity of Korea was once a marshland. But, now it has been turned into a fertile land and swamps there into fishponds.

In March, 1959, when Premier Kim Il Sung personally led work among the inhabitants of this district, he proposed to start fish-farming and cattle breeding, utilizing the marshland. Stimulated by the Premier's proposal, the inhabitants organized agricultural production brigades and a fish-breeding office to turn the marshland into a fertile land by digging waterways.

They excavated 24,000 cubic metres of earth and made waterways, totaling 13 kilometres in length, to drain the marshland. As a result, 70 jungbo of the marshland was turned into arable land and 220 jungbo of it into fertile paddy-fields.

Farmers on the newly-opened "integrated" farm have successfully finished sowing corn and pulse, and the area of land actually sown by them surpassed by 25 per cent their original plan for this year. Now, they are resolved to double their harvest over last year.

Workers engaged in fish-breeding made a waterway to admit sea-water into the swamps, in order to farm some 1,800 tons of fish and oysters.

The workers who shipped some 80 tons of gray mullets to Pyongyang last year, are firmly determined to overfulfill by 29 per cent the plan for the first half and to complete the yearly plan before the opening of the Fourth Congress of the Party.

This year, the Bupo Duck-Breeding Centre, boasting of 15,000 ducks, has turned out some 150 tons of duck meat.

In the near future, the swamps will be changed into a big farm where 2,000 tons of fish and 10,000 tons of oysters are landed annually,and 2,000 cows are kept to supply milk to the people.

Eastern Coastal Sands Being Turned Into Large Vineyard

Sandhills on the eastern coastal areas of Korea is now being turned into a large vineyard, according to a Korean Central News Agency report of July 28 from Pyongyang.

On the eastern coast of our country, there are vast stretches of sandy land. On the Jungpyong beach, South Hamkyung Province, there lie 3,000 jungbo of sandy land and 700 jungbo on the Shinchang-Shinpo beach in the same province. When these sandy plains are turned into vineyards, we shall be able not only to create much wealth but also to enjoy a scenic beauty.

Accepting the Party's appeal, members of the fruit-growing research institute have long been carrying on their studies to turn the sands into vineyards. They selected 6 districts, including the Shinpo district, for experimentation and tried to grow grapes while studying climatic and other natural conditions. Their research work bore fruits and then succeeded in growing grapes on the sands. Moreover, they came to a conclusion that it was possible for them to gather a harvest in autumn three years after planting young vine-trees.

They also concluded that an average 17 tons of grapes would be harvested per jungbo from four-years-old vine-trees in the eastern coastal area as against an average harvest of 11 tons per jungbo from 16-years-old vine-trees in the inland areas.

This has an important bearing on realizing the Party's policy to expand the orchard acreage to 300,000 jungbo within 4-5 years. Fruit-growing workers in the Bukchung district, South Hamkyung Province, have already started work to turn the vast sandy land into a large vineyard, hand in hand with the research workers concerned.

Tideland Being Changed Into Raw Material Supply Centre

A land development plan is now under way at a delta tideland where the Yalu River flows into the Whanghai Sea. In the near future, 2,000 jungbo of reed plains will appear there. The development work on the delta got under way in connection with the construction of the Shinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill with a planned annual production capacity of 20,000 tons. Most of the raw materials for the mill will be supplied by the delta area.

This is a big nature-changing project aimed at turning the tideland into a vast reed plains. Workers there are constructing an earthern wall, six metres in height and 8,000 metres in length, surrounding the tideland.

Workers, together with some 2,000 youths from all over the country have already completed 75 per cent of the planned work in only 60 days after it was started.

The development work, now in its final stage, are in full swing, keeping pace with the construction work of the Shinuiju Chemical Fibre Mill.

When this development work is completed, the tideland will be changed into a big centre supplying raw materials for chemical fibre enough to produce several ten million metres of rayon cloth annually.

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PROUD SUMMING-UP AND GREAT PROSPECT (NORTH KOREA)

On the Eve of the 16th Anniversary of the August 15 Liberation

1.

All the working people of the northern part of the Republic are now doing their utmost to greet the historic Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party with achievements of labor, displaying the highest revolutionary enthusiasm and wisdom.

The industrial production target for the first half year of 1961, the starting year of the seven-year national economy development plan, has successfully been overfulfilled by 3 per cent. Struggle for increasing grain output in 1961 by one million tons is also vigorously being carried out.

After national liberation, the sovereign people of the northern part of the Republic established a people's regime on the basis of the People's Committees, which were existed all over the country, and succeeded in laying firm foundations for an independent national economy under the new social system.

Our people changed North Korea from a backward colonial semi-feudal society into an advanced socialist industrial-agricultural state where there are heavy industries equipped with advanced modern technology and where the problems of famine and unemployment are solved for ever.

These great changes were brought about by our Party and the Government of the Republic headed by Marshal Kim Il Sung, and by the heroic struggle of our people who fought bravely under the leadership of our Party.

In only six or seven years after repulsing the armed invasion by the U.S. imperialists and the allied imperialist forces of sixteen other countries, our people have rebuilt such a glorious country even under the condition of territorial division by the U.S. imperialists.

Total industrial output during the year 1960 was 7.7 times larger than the pre-liberation level attained in 1944 and the gross grain output during 1960 rose to 3,803,000 tons from 2,167,000 tons for the pre-liberation year 1944.

The living standards of workers and farmers have been raised both materially and culturally.

The average monthly money wage of factory and office workers in the northern part of the Republic in 1960 was 2.3 times more than that in 1956, and this was so in spite of the fact that during the period from 1956 to 1960 prices were markedly reduced.

As the result of the Korean War launched by the U.S. aggressors, over 40 per cent of the farmers of North Korea were classified as poor farmers at the time immediately after the armistice. But in 1960, the national average share for each agricultural cooperative household was 2,100 kg in grain, 540 kg in potatoes and 300 won in cash. Thus, the living standard of our peasants has already reached the level of middle peasants or well-to-do middle peasants.

As these facts clearly show, today the northern half of the Republic has been turned into a powerful democratic and revolutionary base for achieving peaceful unification of the fatherland. Korean citizens repatriated from Japan are also leading a happy life there.

2

For the Korean people liberated from the yoke of Japanese colonial rule under which they had undergone indescribable suppression and national insults, a brilliant prospect was opened—a prospect for a happy and joyful life in an independent democratic fatherland. No sooner had they won their national liberation than they set up people's committees all over the country, and they carried out a united struggle for establishing an independent, democratic central government on the basis of these people's organizations. This struggle was pushed forward vigorously under the correct guidance of our Party.

However, the U.S. imperialists in the southern part of our territory started to suppress all democratic forces, by using all possible measures, fair and foul, immediately upon their landing on South Korea.

They did not hesitate to violate the Cairo Declaration, to start with, and the Potsdam Declaration as well as Decisions adopted at the Moscow Three Power Foreign Ministers' Conference. This was because they considered these declarations and decisions to be obstacles to carrying out their heinous designs.

Under these circumstances, our Party was obliged to concentrate its efforts on turning the northern part of the country into a more powerful democratic base for a final victory of Korean revolution. From this political point of view, the Party made clear its line of revolution as follows:

"The Korean people should make all-out efforts for the earliest establishment of a united people's government under which various sorts of democratic reforms are to be carried out."

In February of 1946, the North Korean Provisional People's Committee was established as the then supreme state machinery of the korean people on the basis of numerous people's committees which had been set up everywhere in the country.

This Provisional Committee was a genuine people's administrative organ which was based firmly on the united front of workers and farmers and was deeply-rooted in the people.

In the meantime, after sabotaging the Soviet-U. S. Joint Committee set up to discuss the question of reunifying Korea on peaceful and democratic principles, the U.S. placed this question unlawfully on the agenda of the United Nations General Assembly and set up its planned puppet regime in South Korea using the signboard of the U.N.

As against this, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea was established on September 9, 1948, as the result of a general election throughout the North and South of the country.

Under this people's regime, a series of democratic reforms were successfully carried out in the northern part of the country.

As a result of land reform enforced in March of 1946, over one million jungbo of farm land was confiscated without compensation from former Japanese and Korean landlords. Of all the confiscated farm land, 980,000 jungbo was distributed without compensation to landless and poorer peasants.

This land reform in the northern half of the country resulted in the complete abolition of the feudalistic tenant system and the farmers of this country became real masters of their own land.

In August of 1946, the nationalization of basic industries was successfully accomplished and all the important industrial enterprises possessed by Japanese and Korean national traitors were confiscated.

The confiscated enterprises, accounting for 90 per cent of total number of industrial enterprises (1,034 in number) were placed under state control, precluding the possibility of former Japanese imperialist elements and Korean capitalists exercising control over these enterprises again.

In June 1946, the Labor Law was formulated. The Law provided for an eight-hour day, equal pay for equal work, paid vacation, social insurance and so on.

For workers in the northern part of the country, the days when they had worked hard like slavs under Japanese colonial rule were gone for ever. This brought a great change in their consciousness, too.

The Law for Equality of Both Sexes enforced in July, 1946, granted women the right to engage in all the fields of political and social activities.

Further, the people's regime in the northern part of the country carried out a series of reforms in other fields of society including education and culture.

The fruitful accomplishment of these democratic reforms made it possible for the northern part of the country to enter the transition period of socialist construction in the beginning of 1947.

As the result of the successful execution of the planned economy which started in the year of 1947 — the first of the kind in Asia—the total industrial output in 1949 was 3.4 times larger than that of 1946 and the total industrial output of the first half year of 1950 exceeded by 26.3 per cent that of the corresponding period of the preliberation year 1944.

The total grain output in 1948 increased 29.6 per cent as against the figure for the preliberation year 1944, while the total production of cotton goods rose by 7.5 per cent as compared with that of 1944.

With this, the food problem was basically solved.

3.

However, the national economy in the northern part of the country was seriously shattered by the Korean War which the U.S. imperialists had launched.

Under such conditions, the 6th Plenum of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party (August 1953) laid down its basic line for restoring and developing the post-war national economy, the line which gave priority to the development of heavy industries of the country and attached due importance to the simultaneous development of light industries and agriculture.

During the Three-Year Plan started in 1954, main efforts were directed, first of all, to the post-war reconstruction work and, at the same time, to carrying out the task of preparing for the first stage in the socialist industrialization of the national economy.

As the result, during this period, foundations were laid for an independent development of the national economy.

During the five-year national economic development plan, the problem of food, clothing and shelter was basically solved, together with that of laying foundations for socialist industrialization, by overcoming the lop-sided colonial economic structure and technological backwardness, which had been major obstacles to the industrial development of the country.

The successful implementation of these two plans guaranteed the conversion of the northern part of Korea into an independent socialist industrial-agricultural country.

That the Five-Year Plan was carried out in the industrial field at such a surprisingly rapid tempo, or two years and a half ahead of the schedule, is the demonstration of the correct policy and wise guidance of the Party and the inexhaustible creative zeal of our working people who were rallied firmly around the Party.

In order to consolidate further the great achievements made in the Five-Year Plan, the December, 1959 Enlarged Plenum of the Central Committee of the Party marked off 1960 as an "adjustment period" in the economic development of our country.

After the fulfilment of the Five-Year Plan which opened a broad avenue to the successful execution of the Seven-Year Plan, our working people have already carried out successfully the task set for the first half of the first year of the Seven-Year Plan which started in 1961.

Today, the working people of the country are pushing vigorously the "flying horse" movement, to greet the coming Fourth Congress of the Korean Workers' Party with greater results of labor.

4.

Meanwhile, Alrea dy in August, 1958, socialist production was prevalent in all the domains of the national economy, including agriculture and private enterprises, in the northern part of the country.

Already in 1946, the socialist form of economy was established in key industries, as the result of their nationalization.

What was urgenty required of all the working people of the country, was to make a big stride in innovating technology and in advancing national culture so that the conversion of the northern part of the country into a solid industrial state might be guaranteed.

5.

Struggles for the successful fulfilment of the Seven-Year Plan started in 1961.

The basic line and the prime tasks set forth by the Party are as follow: A decisive advance should be made in the socialist industrialization of the country to raise rapidly the living standard of the people, continually giving priority to development of heavy industries and guaranteeing the continual development of light industries as well as agriculture.

When the Seven-Year Plan is carried out in 1967, we shall witness the following vast results in industries: Electricity —17 thousand million kwh; coal—23 million tons; steel—2.5 millon tons; cement—4.3 million tons; chemical fertilizers —1.5 million tons; fabrics—500 million metres and aquatic products— 1.4 million tons.

Further, the land development project to increase the total acreage by one million jungbo in ten years' time is now successfully being carried out.

In order to materialize such a vast project, it is necessary for all the working people to introduce constantly technical innovations into the realms of the national economy.

Thus, the total number of engineers and experts in key industries and other basic construction projects in 1967 will increase 12.8 times, in agriculture and forestry over 7.9 times, and that of economic experts over 8.9 times the number in 1959.

Today, there are in the northern part of the country 76 universities, 100 senior technical schools and 850 junior technical schools. There was not a single university under Japanese rule.

* * * * * *

Working people in the northern part of the country are continually marching forward, astride their "flying horses," inspired by the bright prospect of the Seven-Year Plan set forth by the Party.

They are marching on for a new victory in their struggle for socialist construction and for the peaceful unification of the country, for the lasting prosperity of the fatherland, consolidating the unbreakable unity of the socialist camp.

① Workers march forward, full of hopes for a happier future life.

② A part of the magnificent Vinalon Factory.

③ Workers enjoy their holidays.

④ The problem of clothing has been basically solved to the greatest joy of housewives.

⑤ Modern machines are now produced by our workers.

A. Pyongyang citizens welcome the Soviet forces. (August, 1945)

B. The day when Land Reforms is enforced. (March 5, 1946)

C. The fatherland is completely destroyed by indiscriminate bombings.

D. Wonsan City lies in debris after bombings.

E. People rise up to rebuild their fatherland.

F. The destroyed Whanghai Iron Factory (top) has now been completely rebuilt. (bottom)

16 YEARS' U.S. OCCUPATION HAS TURNED S. KOREA INTO A HELL ON EARTH

— No Power Can Stem S. Korean People's Struggle Against U.S. Imperialism and for National Salvation —

Introduction

The 16th anniversary of the August 15 Liberation of the Korean people from the yoke of Japanese imperialism is just around the corner. However, we, Korean people, cannot celebrate the national day throughout Korea owing to the artificial division of the country. Separated into the South and the North against their will, parents and children, brothers and sisters and friends and relatives cannot even exchange letters, although they are at a within-call distance.

All this is caused by the U.S. occupation of South Korea.

1. U.S. Imperialism Supplants Japanese Imperialism

Although South and North Korea were liberated on the same day and under the same condition, the two parts of the country have followed quite different paths for these 16years since the Liberation and the present situations in the two parts of the country form a sharp contrast.

While prosperity and hapiness fill the whole of the northern half of the country, South Korea has been turned into an earthly hell where starvation and rightlessness prevail.

The U.S. occupationist forces landed on South Korea as uninvited guests on September 8, 1945. Since then, the U.S. imperialists, replacing the Japanese imperialists, have ruled as colonial rulers the South Korean people who were, at first, seething with joy over the Liberation.

Douglas MacArthur, Supreme Commander of the U.S. occupationist forces, declared in Ordinance No. 1 as follows:

"All the administrative powers in the areas south of the 38th parallel and on the inhabitants within the same areas, shall lie within my own authority... The inhabitants shall obey at once laws and ordinances issued by me within my competence. Those who act in opposition to the occupationist forces or disturb public peace shall be severely punished...The English language shall be the official language to be used for all purposes during the period of military administration....."

As is shown above, Ordinance No. 1 was full of punitive provisions; this was inspite of the fact that it was up to the U.S. forces to clear the territory of Korea of Japanese imperialism and to open up a path to national independence for the Korean people according to an international pledge.

True colors of U.S. imperialism were fully exposed before the South Korean people when it dissolved forcibly people's committees organized in various districts by the people on their own initiative. Keeping Japanese imperialists' colonial administration apparatus intact, the U.S. imperialist occupationist authorities made it clear on December 2, 1945, that they would maintain continuously the laws formulated by the Japanese imperialists in the past to suppress the Korean people.

Meanwhile, as is well known, the Moscow Three Power Foreign Ministers Conference decided to "restore independence for Korea and ensure its development on democratic principles."

However, the U.S. imperialists took to the road of destroying the aforesaid decisions of the Moscow Conference which were signed by themselves.

The U.S. imperialists have been following the policy of completely subjugating South Korea politically, economically and militarily, perpetuating the division of the country and of further expanding their aggression to North Korea.

To begin with, the U.S. imperialists tried to lay the foundations of their colonial rule by rallying a handful of reactionaries to set up a puppet "government" and strengthening fascistic suppression of the democratic force.

In May of 1946, the U.S. military administration authorities cooked up the so-called "Jungpansa Forged Notes Incident," following the notorious example of the "Reichstag Fire Incident" engineered by Adolf Hitler. Using this incident as a pretext, the U.S. imperialists banned the "Haibang Ilbo," organ of the communist party, and forced the party to go underground.

This was followed by a series of unlawful acts such as forcible dissolution of democratic organizations, including the Korean Democratic Youth Union, attacks on social organizations affiliated with the Democratic National Front, terrorist outrages on the leaders of these organizations, and suppression of newspaper "Chosun Inminbo" and other mass media and journalists.

In the meantime, the U.S. imperialists left no stone unturned to sabotage the work of the "Soviet-U.S. Joint Committee." After immobilizing the work of the "Soviet-U.S. Joint Committee," the U.S. imperialists placed unlawfully the Korean question on the agenda of the U.N. General Assembly in September of 1947. And at the end of the next year, the so-called "U.N. Provisional Commission for Korea" was sent to South Korea.

2. May 10, 1948 South Korean "Unilateral Election" Met by Unanimous Opposition From Korean People

The Korean question is not a problem to be solved within U.N. competence, but one of the questions ensuing from the termination of World War II and to be solved as such. The solution of the Korean question is an international pledge by both the Cairo and Potsdam Declarations which promised the restoration of Korea as a united and independent state. The Korean questions should have been solved according to the decision of the Moscow Three Power Foreign Ministers Conference.

Nevertheless, the U.S. imperialists forced the U.N. to adopt an unlawful resolution calling for the holding of a "unilateral election" and the setting up of a "unilateral government" in South Korea, utilizing "voting robots" in the world organization.

The fact that 50,425 persons were arrested between May 7 and May 10 alone "on the charge that they were against the election," suffices to show how unanimously the South Korean people opposed the May 10, 1948 South Korean "unilateral election."

On the election day, the U.S. planes flew over South Korea and U.S. tanks rattled about on the streets to intimidate the people and terrorist groups ran madly from street to street, brandishing sticks to drive out the inhabitants to the polls.

The traitorous nature of this election can be easily seen from the fact that the many conservative politicians, including Kim Kyu Sik and Kim Koo, boycotted the election. It is noteworthy here that the former had once positively cooperated with the U.S. military administration.

Thus, Syngman Rhee who had grown up under the U.S. imperialists' warm care, was seated at the post of the first "president" of the "Republic of Korea."

For more than 10 years since then, the U.S. imperialists had made the most of this puppet regime to carry out their policy of colonizing and militarizing South Korea, until the Syngman Rhee clique was toppled in April of last year.

During this period, the U.S. imperialist launched an aggressive war against the Korean people in June, 1950, with a view to realizing their long-cherished desire to colonize the whole of Korea and to turn it into a bridgehead for unleashing a war against the Soviet Union and People's China. However, the U.S. imperialists failed to bring the Korean people to their knees: They suffered an ignominious military and moral defeat and were compelled to kneel before the Korean people and sign the Armistice Agreement in July, 1953.

3. Puppet Regime Can Not Save South Korea Under U.S. Occupation

As the result of the policy of colonial dependence pursued by the toled Syngman Rhee regime for the past 15 years, our compiots in South Korea were plunged into the depths of misery. This policy was intended to serve the U.S. in consolidating her colonial rule in South Korea.

Naturally enough, our South Korean patriots rose up against the Rhee puppet clique, calling for democratic freedoms, a new life and a new administration. This nation-wide flare up of the South Korean people's anger was sparked by the riggid presidential election of March 15, 1960. In the face of this popular indignation, Syngman Rhee sneaked out of the country. The U.S. colonial setup in South Korea suffered an appalling blow. It is regrettable that this widespread struggle of South Korean people failed to achieve a decisive victory for the people.

After the Syngman Rhee regime was overthrown, the U.S. imperialist colonial structure in South Korea rapidly went down along the path to collapse, in spite of the fact that Chang Myun took all his possible measures to save the South Korean situation.

Upon his assumption of office, Chang Myun noisily shouted slogans: "Construction of a welfare society" and "economy first policy," which he foolishly believed would contribute toward solving the urgent problems of South Korea. Contrary to his expectations, however, all these slogans failed to bear fruit. He did not realize the simple truth that as long as the U.S. imperialist colonial rule in South Korea continued and as long as he himself remained a puppet manipulated by his prompters against the interests of the people, he was not in a position to save the daily aggravating economic situation.

Bitter experience taught the South Korean people that unification was the only way out of their present miserable conditions.

Thus, all the Korean people rose resolutely in their struggle against the U.S. imperialsts, calling for South-North negotiation as the first step toward the earliest peaceful unfication of their fatherland. These struggles of the South Korean people against the U.S. imperialists and the puppet regime were firmly based on the unanimous national aspiration for realizing peaceful unification of the fatherland without external aid.

Especially, youths and students, calling out, "Let's go to the North; Come to the South!" started, in the middle of May, a popular struggle for opening a South-North students' conference.

The people's struggle for South-North negotiation and interchange and against the U.S. imperialists reached a decisive stage.

The situation in South Korea demanded the Korean people topple the traitorous Chang Myun and remove the accursed barrier between the South and the North.

Meanwhile, the U.S. imperialists realized that if they continued to maintain the Chang Myun regime, the people would overthrow it, together with the yoke of colonial rule.

Against such a background, on May 16 the U.S. imperialists engineered a "military coup."

The military coup d'etat demonstrates that the aggressive policy of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea is confronted by a total catastrophe, rather than that the U.S. colonial system is firmly established there.

On July 27, Secretary of State Dean Rusk said shamelessly in his statement that the United States supported the military regime.

This statement clearly shows that without open support by the U.S. for the military regime, it cannot survive any longer.

He made this statement in spite of the fact that the regime was strongly denounced both home and abroad.

The U.S. imperialists and the military regime can in no way save South Korea out of the current catastrophic situation. Nor can it be saved by U.S. "aid."

The South Korean people know well through their bitter experience that South Korea can be saved only on the basis of the powerful heavy-industrial base in North Korea.

Meanwhile, the "U.N. Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," receiving directions from the U.S. imperialists, is going to submit a false report on South Korea to the U.N. General Assembly scheduled for September.

As is well known, the U.S.-backed commission has interfered in the internal affairs of South Korea and submitted false annual reports to the General Assembly.

The Korean people know well that the commission has been making consistent efforts to cover up realities in South Korea and to justify the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule there.

In its memorandum "On the Peaceful Unification of Korea," published on March 6, prior to the resumption of the latter-half session of the 15th U.N. General Assembly, the Government of the DPRK pointed out:

"Leave the Korean question to the Korean people themselves! If the United Nations intends to act faithfully in accordance with the principles and norms expressly provided for in its Charter, it must, as consistently held by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, desist once and for all from the unlawful discussions of the Korean question, the repetition of which will only impair its prestige still further. What the United Nations should do is to take due measures at the earliest possible date to promptly withdraw the U.S. troops occupying South Korea under the U.N. signboard and to dissolve at once the "United Nations Commission for Unification and Rehabilitation of Korea," the tool for implementing the U.S. aggressive policy."

All the Korean people eagerly want to see the just demands raised by the DPRK Government in the aforesaid memorandum fully met.

The only solution for the Korean question is to get all the foreign forces evacuated from South Korea and to leave it to the Korean people themselves. Such a solution also accords with the interests of world peace.

←South Korean industry daily going down along the path to collapse. This is because of the U.S. imperialists' colonial rule and their lackeys' policy of depending on the U.S.

South Korean peasants' life daily aggravates. →

The April 19 popular uprising in South Korea(1960). Demanding a new life and a new administration, demonstrators march on to the central offices of the puppet Rhee regime.

After pulling down the bronze statue of Syngman Rhee, Seoul citizens drag it about through the city.

Two straw figures represent Syngman Rhee (left) and Chang Myun as a newly married couple, in an open-air dramatic play performed at a mass rally held in Taegu on March 24, 1961, in which over 30,000 students and citizens attacking the Chang Myun regime participated. A student, playing the role of Li Wan Yong, national traitor, delivers a message of congratulation to this couple.

The U.S. colonial policy of spoliation has plunged South Korean people into indescribable miseries and sufferings.

"Military Regime" Frames "Newspapers Registration Law"

The "military government" on July 28 framed a "Newspapers Registration Law," according to a Tongyang Tongshin report from Seoul.

The law stipulates that newspaper, news service and magazine offices should be equipped with a rotary press and other necessary facilities and that they should have a "certificate of deposits" totaling ten million hwan.

In this law are also included a "defamation" clause and obligatory regulations which stipulate that violators of these articles are forbidden to issue publications, or sentenced to hard labor up to three years or a fine up to ten million hwan.

Those articles clearly show that the newly-framed law is aimed at suppressing the freedom of the press and covering up criminal acts committed by the military fascists.

U.S. Forces Conduct Landing Maneuvers

The U.S. forces in South Korea reportedly conducted "'ROK'-U.S. joint landing meneuvers" on the eastern coast on Aug. 1.

Hapdong Tongshin reported from Seoul that they had carried out large-scale landing maneuvers, mobilizing U.S. troops, marine corps and the Seventh Fleet, and the U.S.-"ROK" air forces.

Military Junta Plans to Close Down Technical Schools

The South Korean military junta is planning to reduce the number of technical schools by a "law for reorganizing technical schools," according to a Korean Central News Agency report of July 31.

The report, quoting a Seoul newspaper, said that the law had already been made public on July 29.

The law authorizes the military "government" to abolish technical schools in financial straits or reduce the number of students at schools where there are not enough students enrolled.

To justify the law, the junta argues that there are "too many" technical schools in South Korea and that this poses a threat to effective technical education. It charges that the existence of "too many" technical schools is disrupting the whole technical education system.

But, such a statement by the junta is a transparent lie, in view of the fact that at present, 55 per cent of the graduates of elementary schools and over 30 per cent of the graduates of middle schools are denied the opportunities of receiving higher education because of school shortage.

Earlier, the junta formulated a similar law, under which universities and colleges can be forcibly closed down, if deemed contrary to the purposes of the law.

Military Fascists Frame Extraordinary Tax Law

The "military government" on July 29 framed an extraordinary law for tax collection, according to a Tongyang Tongshin report from South Korea.

The law stipulates that operators of restaurants and theatres should pay taxes three months in advance and that if they fail to do so, they are deprived of their business licenses.

The law also stipulates that when a businessman transfers his property to any one else, both the former and the latter are required to pay a tax.

The law goes so far as to provide that any businessman should send in a "certificate of tax payment" when he tries to make a contract with the puppet regime or a public cooperation, or when he applies for a business license.

Journalists Denounce 'Military Regime' for Suppression of Press

The Association of Newspaper Editors in South Korea is bitterly opposed to a "Newspapers Registration Law" framed by the South Korean "military regime", according to an AP dispatch from Seoul.

The association held a meeting on July 30 and decided to address to the "Supreme Council for National Reconstruction" a petition opposing the law as the suppression of the press.

The association is strongly opposed to the article in the law which authorizes the military government to suppress any reporting activities on the charge of "defamation."

As already reported, "the Newspapers Registration Law" stipulates that the authorities can ban newspapers and publications and sentence those concerned to hard labor up to three years, in case they are found guilty of the charge of violating "obligatory regulations."

Currency Issue Increases

The currency issue in South Korea increased to 144,000 million hwan on July 28, showing a 4,500 hwan increase over the end of June, according to a Tongyang Tongshin report from Seoul.

The currency so far issued since the "military coup d'etat" amounts to 26,200 million hwan, the report said.

Commodity Prices Soar

The wholesale prices index in Seoul rose by 1.7 per cent between July 25 and 28, compared with that of the previous week. Fuels jumped by 45, textiles 2.5 and grains 2 per cent, according to a Tongyang Tongshin report from Seoul.

U.S. Embassy Official Praises Junta's Economic Policy

Papano, counilor in charge of economic affairs at the U.S. Embassy in Soul, said that the economic policy and measures take by the military junta "are producing fruitful and encouragig results."

Speaking at a meeting of business leades in Seoul on July 26, Papan continued, "It would be possble for South Korea to achiee economic recoverey miraclously, if the present policy and measures are continued."

"Military Regime" Recognizes Collapsed Economy of S. Korea

The South Korean "military regime" recently published an "economic white paper" extolling its "achievement" and grandiose development "plans." However, it had to recongnize the catastrophic situation in South Korea.

The white paper pointed out, "the South Korean economy is stagnant. This is in spite of the fact that an enormous amount of raw materials and machines have so far been imported into the country thanks to foreign aid. Medium and small enterprises, comprising 98 per cent of the South Korean enterprises, are now in a serious situation."

Referring to critical conditions in agriculture, the paper said the rural economy was nearly ruined and that farmers had lost their will to work.

"Advance sale" (a farmer receives money in advance on the condition that his rice and wheat on his fields be given to usurers) is prevalent in villages, the paper points out.

According to the data of the "Agriculture Bank" of South Korea, farmers' debts to usurers totaled 182,800 million hwan as of October, 1959 and are increasing.

The stagnant economy, the paper points out, is responsible for an extremely low standard of living of South Korean people.

The destroyed economy, the paper continues, is breeding economic and social evils, plunging the country into a catastrophe.

UPI Reports: "Dissatisfaction" Mounting in S. Korea

South Korean economy is in the most stagnant situation since the Korean War, according to a UPI dispatch of July 31 from Seoul.

The report said, "Many factories are closed; the rest are reducing their operation to 10-20 per cent. Many enterprises, groveling under a heavy load of taxation, have lost their hopes for continuing their business: Their funds have been used up to pay taxes and fines."

Referring to a rapid increase in unemployment and the miserable situation of the people, the report writes:

"Seoul is sweltering in heat. Most citizens, however, cannot afford to leave here to escape this summer heat: they are busy getting something to eat —a dreary hand-to mouth life!

"I cannot give exact figures, but unemployes are sharply increasing, I think. They are wandering in the streets, unable to find a job; some are fanning in the shade, others are poking the ground with a stick.

"Some one said that his family had not touched food since the previous evening. He had three children. He was not an exception in South Korea. Most of the jobless persons are in financial difficulties.

"The South Korean military regime enforced an emergency economic development program as temporary measures to improve this serious situation. But, many of the citizens are skeptical about its success. Because,food supply does not increase, though a number of plans have been published."

The dispatch also said that dissatisfaction with the present regime is daily rising up among the South Korean people.

A woman with a naked baby on her back said, the report continues, that she had not had no money for days, while a taxi driver told that his income had dropped to half since the coup, as people did not take a taxi so often as they had done before.

Saying that students are also dissatisfied with the military government, the dispatch said, "a certain university student told me that they had got to win freedom and that something would happen in a month or two, if the military dictatorship continued."

Japanese Education Minister Says; "Koreans are An Inferior Nation"

Japanese Education Minister's statement insulting the Korean and African peoples are arousing great indignation among Korean citizens in Japan and Japanese people.

Education Minister Masuo Araki on July 21 said in Matsuyama City, "Koreans and black Africans are inferior nations. They are inferior because of the lack of progressive efforts of their forefathers. We are very happy that we were born neither Koreans nor black Africans."

Probably, he was the first education minister in the world to utter such an insulting remark against other peoples.

On July 28, Yun San Chul, chief of foreign affairs section of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan visited the Education Ministry, demanding that the Education Minister retract his statement and make a public apology.

Araki Retracts His Statement

Eight representatives of the Japan–Korea Society on Aug. 1 visited Education Minister Araki at the Education Ministry and handed him the following protest note against his statement.

The Education Minister apologized for his words, saying that he would retract his words, as they were "improper and imprudent." He promised that he would never say such words again.

Protest Note Addressed to Araki (Excerpts)

The Democratic People's Republic of Kore has become a developed country and the Korean people, both in the North and South, are making efforts for autonomou peaceful unification of their fatherland. Meanwhile, most of the African peoples who have won their national independence are now a powerful factor in international politics.

We, Japanes people, are very ashamed of having such an education minister who ignores this situationand brands the Korean and African peoples as "inferior naths."

We demar the education minister retract formally the insulting remrk and apologize to the Korn and African peoples for i

Reader's Column

From an Australian friend:

Dear Sir,

My son, aged 15, would like to correspond with a boy of the same age in North Korea. Would you be able to find him a correspondent?

He is interested in space travel and belongs to a youth organization which likes to exchange ideas with the youth of other countries as a way to preserving peace.

Yours faithfully,
From an Australian reader.

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